

Mohave County Miner.

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Mine Values in Arizona.

The Arizona Tax Commission the valuation placed upon the producing mines of the state are far in excess of the estimates made some months ago. The total reaches about 113,000,000. This is aside from the assessments levied against the improvements on the non-producing mines, such as hoisting plants and other property, that is not included in the assessment roll of the producers. In this county this class of property amounts to considerable. Take such mines as the Rainbow Mountain Mining company, with its tram, hoisting plant and other improvements, the C. O. D., the Oro Plata, Elkhart, White Hills, Ruth, Hercules, Nevada-Arizona, Arizona Nevada Development, Enterprise, McCracken, Arizona Southwestern Copper, Cedar Valley, Hackberry, Copper Giant, German-American, Silver Hill, Juno, Schuykill, Cyclopic, Sheeptrail, Hidden Canyon, and many others, which were non-producers last year. In all the other mining counties the same is true, the non-producers furnishing a great part of the assessable property. In the general summary Cochise county furnishes the greatest mining property return, over 51,000,000. Mohave county makes a good showing, when it is taken that only a few of the operating mines produced last year, the greater number being under process of development. The valuation of the Tom Reed would make the stock of the company worth more than 3.00¢ per share, which is really a low price for it, but for tax purpose the mine is up against a big listment. The Union Basin Mining company, which operated the Golconda mine last year, is listed at 449,736.03, which is a big taxation, considering the fact that all the ore produced have to be shipped to Oklahoma for reduction, entailing a big expense. This is the only producing zinc mine in the state.

The following are the valuations from all the counties:

NO. 1, COCHISE COUNTY.

1. Bonanza Belt Copper Co.,	19,762 17
2. Calumet and Arizona Mining Co.,	5,209,878 48
3. Superior & Pittsburg Copper Co.,	15,837,256 61
4. Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., Group A,	28,505,865 37
5. Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., Group B,	23,503 33
6. Great Western Copper Co.,	685,515 31
7. Leonard Copper Co., owner, Shannon Copper Co., lessee,	164,261 82
8. Shattuck Arizona Copper Co.,	671,888 77
9. Tombstone Consolidated Mines Co., Ltd., bankrupt,	113,953 04
10. Wolverine and Arizona Mining Co.,	33,334 35

Total, Cochise county, \$51,275,224 25

NO. 2, GILA COUNTY.

1. Miami Copper Co.,	8,992,636 84
2. Old Dominion Copper M. and S. Co.,	3,618,882 37
3. United Globe Mines Co.,	2,122,553 53

Total Gila county, \$14,734,072.74

NO. 3, GREENLEE COUNTY.

1. Arizona Copper Co., Ltd.,	9,908,711 75
2. Coronado Mining Co.,	3,268 83
3. Detroit Copper Mining Company of Arizona,	8,197,962 98
4. Shannon Copper Co.,	3,082,778 96

Total Greenlee county, \$21,192,722 52

NO. 4, MARICOPA COUNTY.

1. Red Rover Copper Co.,	22,466 99
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Total, Maricopa county, \$22,466 99

NO. 5, MOHAVE COUNTY.

1. Frisco Gold Mines Co.,	105,899 17
2. Gold Road Mines Co.,	419,023 35

3. Grand Gulch Mining Co.,	29,198 54
4. The Needles Mining and S. Co.,	31,553 79
5. Tom Reed Gold Mines Co.,	3,032,518 94
6. Union Basin Mining Co.,	449,736 03
Total, Mohave county,	\$4,067,929 82

NO. 6, PIMA COUNTY.

1. Pioneer Smelting Co.,	56,230 25
2. Twin Buttes M. & S. Co.,	167,873 69

Total, Pima county, \$224,103 94

NO. 7, PINAL COUNTY.

1. Magma Copper Co.,	74,443 24
2. Ray Consolidated Copper Co.,	8,403,567 04

Total, Pinal county, \$ 8,478,010 28

NO. 8, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

1. Duquesne Mining and Reduction Co.,	66,223 45
2. R. R. Richardson and A. E. Crepin, owners: N. L. Amster, operator under option,	127,855 25

Total, Santa Cruz county, \$ 194,078 70

NO. 9, YAVAPAI COUNTY.

1. Commercial Mining Co.,	51,362 56
2. John Lawler and Ed Wells,	20,063 70
3. Swastika Development Company,	45,030 92
4. Yavapai Consolidated Gold-Silver Copper Co.,	21,898 45
5. United Verde Copper Company,	13,386,188 70

Total, Yavapai county, \$13,524,544 33

Total, for state, \$113,713,153 57

Arizona Mines Many Millions.

Final advance figures compiled by V. C. Heikes, of the United States Geological Survey, show a notable increase in production of precious and semi-precious metals, especially of copper, in Arizona in 1912. The total value of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc increased from 44,157,223 in 1911 to 67,050,784 in 1912.

The production of gold was 3,762,310½ an increase of 331,807½, and the output of silver increased from 3,276,571 fine ounces, valued at 1,736,533 to 3,490,387 ounces, valued at 2,146,588. The greater part of the gold production was derived from siliceous ores treated at gold mills, and a large part of the remainder came from copper ores. Mohave county alone supplied 1,899,131½ of the gold production, against 1,547,663½ in 1911. Of the silver output 2,378,593 fine ounces came from copper ores treated at smelters. Cochise county alone produced 1,962,644 ounces in 1912, against 1,946,319 in 1911.

The copper production increased from 306,141,538 pounds, valued at 38,267,692½, in 1911, to 365,038,649 pounds, valued at 60,234,377½, in 1912, and maintained Arizona as the leading copper State of the country. Cochise county, including the great Warren or Bisbee district, produced 147,654,661 pounds in 1912, against 133,290,007 pounds in 1911. Greenlee county, embracing the Copper Mountain and Greenlee districts of the Clifton-Morenci region, produced 76,948,299 pounds in 1912, against 70,926,330 pounds in 1911. Yavapai county, including the Verde district, produced 34,043,005 pounds, and Gila county, including the Globe district, yielded 63,969,423 pounds in 1912. In Pinal and Gila counties the low-grade so-called "porphyry" ores (which include deposits in schists) produced 76,848,299 pounds in 1912, against 30,666,515 pounds in 1911.

This output of lead, produced mainly in Cochise and Mohave counties, decreases from 10,274,552 pounds pounds, valued at 462,335½, in 1911, to 6,896,443 pounds, valued at 306,290½, in 1912, but the output of zinc (figured as spelter) mainly from Mohave county, increased from 4,562,984 pounds, valued at 260,090½, in 1911, to 8,758,243 pounds, valued at 604,319½, in 1912.

There were 444 mines producing

gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Arizona in 1912, against 397 in 1911; and the total quantity of crude ore sold and treated in 1912 was 6,840,082 short tons, an increase of 2,262,943 tons over the output of 1911.

Old Dominion is Busy in Mine and Construction.

At the Old Dominion, construction work on the surface is progressing well. The steel erecting gang is erecting the sample mill, and several carloads of structural steel have been unloaded, ready to be erected at the crusher plant. The excavation work on the site of the new concentrator was completed the past week and carpenters are now busy putting in the forms for the concrete. The concrete gang is putting in concrete in the rolls' foundation.

In the mine ore production and development continue normal. The steel lining for the 1200-foot level skip has been installed and similar work is now being done on the 800-level skip pocket. Work has also been started on the 1600-level, which will be smaller than those on the 800, 1200 and 1400-foot levels. Considerable other work is being done underground—raising for transfer chutes, making station and track change and in general, getting ready for skip hoisting. The raise from the 1200 O. D. level to connect with the Gray shaft is up 200 feet and lacks about 50 feet to connect. The retimbering of the Kingdon shaft from the 1200-level to the 1400-level is almost completed.—Copper Era.

Old Silver King Has Rich Ore Left.

At the Silver King William Wall and William Duffy are taking out some excellent silver and copper ore, the latter mainly in the form of tetrahedrite. Because of lack of pumping facilities they are limited to work above the water level, seventy feet from the surface. Recent assays from a depth of seventy feet went as high as 1700 oz. silver and 23 per cent copper. Although unusually rich the ore occurs in narrow veins, but several feet below the present water level the veins are of much greater width, and are expected to furnish a fair output of metal once arrangements for partial unwatering of the mine have been made. Near the Silver King the old Fortuna is being worked on a small scale and yielding small shipments of ore of a nature similar to that of the former.—Silver Belt.

Great Western Co. Takes Over the Mammoth.

A Tucson dispatch says:—The Old Mammoth mine has been bought by the Great Western Copper company, represented by W. J. Young and brother, for a consideration said to be about 150,000. The deal was closed in Detroit with the previous owner, named Fletcher. The Great Western Copper company has had experts testing the ore for the past two months.

A resumption of operations is scheduled to begin immediately with the overhauling of the property. The old machinery will be supplanted by new as soon as practicable and a new milling plant will be installed. Development work will proceed on the 700 and 800 foot levels.

Below the 700-foot level the ore is said to be thirty feet wide and to assay about 9½ gold and between 4 and 6 per cent copper. Values are said to show a tendency to increase with depth. With the resumption of the Mammoth mine an increase in business activity is looked for at the towns of Mammoth and Schultz, Pinal county, and in the San Pedro valley generally.

Oro Blanco Resumes.

In the Oro Blanco district there is continued activity. Work has been resumed at the Montana camp. J. S. Andrews has made a sale of his group of claims, receiving a neat cash pay-

ment, and work has commenced on the claims. The old Grub Stake group of gold claims belonging to Jasper Scrivner has been taken over by some Pittsburg capitalists and they are putting down two deep shafts 300 and 500 feet each. An important strike was made a few days ago at the Chief group. The shaft is now down 60 feet and the entire bottom is covered with ore, low grade, but of good shipping quality. It is the intention of the management to commence timbering at once, and the necessary machinery, which goes with good mining will be installed at an early date.—Bisbee Review.

The Rand mines are making the largest output on record, and their addition to the world's stock of gold is welcomed. Five years ago many economists and financiers were worrying about the flood of gold and were prophesying lower rates of interest on bonds. Now it seems that the world does not possess gold enough and the new bonds are notoriously fetching greatly enhanced rates. It will be recollected, perhaps, that we argued five years ago that the increasing gold production was no cause for alarm and that probably the world's stock of this metal had not increased in the same ratio as the increase in commerce and industry. The recent absorption of large quantities of gold by India has, no doubt, been a factor in the situation.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

According to reports brought in by employees of the Tumco Mine, better known as the old Hedges mine, there is great activity at that mining camp, and the work of reducing ore has begun. Fifty of the old stamps have been dismantled and a new tubular mill which will handle 150 tons of ore per day has been installed. A large sum of money has been spent on the pipe line and pumping plant. One hundred and twenty men are now employed. The mine started the work of crushing ore yesterday. Work is being prosecuted on all of the levels of the old working and it is believed that the property is once more on a good working basis.—Yuma Sun.

A final clean-up of forty-three tons of ore from the Teagle-Lamberson lease on a block of the King Solomon group resulted in a gold brick to the value of 2100, or approximately 49¢ a ton. The ore was treated at the Red

Dog mill at Johannesburg. This is the last milling from the lease which expired June 15th and which netted thousands of dollars to the leasers.

A milling of forty-one tons of ore from the Wickard-Walton-Jensen lease on a block of the King Solomon group yielded 2100 at the Red Dog mill of Johannesburg. The ore averaged 51¢ a ton. This lease also expired on the 15th of this month.—Randsburg Miner.

A recent report of a strike of great richness in Powers gulch seems not to be borne out by subsequent investigation. Beaudelaire, who brought the ore to Globe, where assays showed values of 1700 ounces silver and about 208 gold, did not claim, as reported, that he had any quantity of the ore, which was a small picked sample.—Silver Belt.

The one man drill is a late aid that is extending rapidly. Reports of recent date from the Lake Copper country tell of much saving made through the use of the single machines. The long striven for 1½ copper rock it is said, has been brought much nearer at the Lake by the turn that has been made to the one man machine. Here in the Warren district these machines are also finding increasing employment. The Shattuck is the latest to take up their use in an important way. The C. & A. is increasing the number employed, which best tells of the good results obtained from those previously used. While the one man machine reduces the force required upon a place of work of given extent, it makes employment for more men on the whole. In other words, whatever methods of mining and equipment help the miner to do his work at less cost to the producer, helps the latter to employ more men and gain greater output and returns from his property.—Bisbee Review

A Good Investment.

W. D. Magli, a well known merchant of Whitewater, Wis., bought a stock of Chamberlain's medicine so as to be able to supply them to his customers. After receiving them he was himself taken sick and says that one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was worth more to him than the cost of his entire stock of these medicines. For sale by all dealers.

NEW BOAT AT GREGG'S FERRY
Mohave County, seventy miles from Kingman; 10 by 35; capable of carrying 10 tons. Can cross at any time.

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your Summer rest—or vacation—
The expense is not great—
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